

Java Govt. Gazette Extraordinary.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1815.

Batavia.

The arrival of the American ship *Jacob Jones*, had placed in our possession a London paper of the 10th August, from which we had prepared some extracts, when the English ship *Catherine*, Captain King, brought intelligence to the 25th August, after a very quick passage, having quitted the Lizard on the 5th September.

We have been obligingly favored with a perusal of London Newspapers from the 22d to the 25th August inclusive, and hasten to publish the most important particulars.

The Allied Armies continued in France, and exercised the administration of the country in several Provinces. It does not appear whether the French Army had submitted to the King or not; but we observe that several of the leaders were under Military Trial—Generals Dronet and Dabell are of this number—Marshal Ney and the Duke of Belluno were in prison, and about to be tried—Colonel Jacoboyere had been shot in pursuance of his sentence—Carnot banished, and several of the Buonaparte family expected to proceed to America.

It would seem that the Allies are not unanimous. There is great talk of an intended partition of some of the old Frontiers of France among the Austrians, Prussians, and Kingdom of the Netherlands. A heavy contribution levied in France—Napoleon Buonaparte sent to reside in Saint Helena.

We regret to observe one article which mentions that the New Constitution is not popular in the Netherlands.

The following are some of the leading heads of intelligence which we hastily selected.

THE COURIER, AUGUST 10.

MOST INTERESTING PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO BUONAPARTE.

The dispatches which announced the transportation of Buonaparte from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*, were brought by Lord Viscount Lowther, who had proceeded in the *Northumberland* from Portsmouth, and who, with the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, M. P. for Worcestershire, remained for two hours in earnest conversation with Buonaparte after such of his suite as were not to accompany him, had left him.

The following narrative is from such sources, that we confidently present it to the public as authentic:—

The *Bellerophon* and *Tonnant* put to sea from Plymouth Sound on Friday, and here we must contradict the statement that they sailed to avoid the service of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

The facts of the case are, that the concourse of boats in Plymouth Sound, and the loss of some lives which had already taken place, induced the Government to remove the *Bellerophon* to a greater distance; and the writ which is spoken of was no more than a common subpoena from the Court of King's Bench, obtained by some person who has some cause pending in that Court, in which he fancied he wanted the evidence of Napoleon and Jerome Buonaparte and Admiral Villeneuve.

The *Northumberland* sailed from Portsmouth on Friday last, and on nearing Torbay on Sunday, perceived two line of battle ships approaching her which proved to be the *Bellerophon* with Buonaparte on board, and the *Tonnant* with Lord Keith. In a few hours the *Northumberland* hailed them and asked after Buonaparte, who, she was informed, had not come out of his cabin for some days. The ships came to an anchor off Torbay.

General Bertrand went first on board the *Tonnant*, where he dined with Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne. He is a man of about 50 years of age, and extremely well behaved. At dinner Sir George gave him a general explanation of his instructions with respect to Buonaparte; one of which was, that his baggage must be inspected before it was received on board the *Northumberland*. Bertrand expressed his opinion strongly against the measure of sending the Emperor (as he and all the suite constantly style him) to St. Helena, when his wish and expectation were to live quietly in England under the protection of the English laws. Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne did not enter into any discussion upon the subject.

After dinner Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne, accompanied by Bertrand, went on board the *Bellerophon*. Previously to their arrival, Buonaparte's arms and pistols had been taken away from him—not without

considerable altercation and objections on the part of the French officers.

Those who were not to accompany him were sent on board the *Eurotas* frigate. They expressed great reluctance at the separation, particularly the Polish officers. Buonaparte took leave of them individually. A Colonel Pistowski, a Pole, was particularly desirous of accompanying him. He had received seventeen wounds in the service of Buonaparte, and said he would serve in any capacity, however menial, if he could be allowed to go with him to St. Helena. The orders for sending off the Polish Officers were peremptory, and he was removed to the *Eurotas*. Savary and Lallemand however were not amongst those sent on board the frigate—they were left in the *Bellerophon*.

When Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne went on board the *Bellerophon* on Sunday afternoon, Buonaparte was upon deck to receive them, dressed in a green coat with red facings, two epaulets, white waistcoat and breeches, silk stockings, the star of the Legion of Honour, and a *chapeau bras*, with the three coloured cockade. His face is remarkably plump, and his head rather bald upon the top. After the usual salutations, Lord Keith, addressing himself to Buonaparte, acquainted him with his intended transfer from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*.

Buonaparte immediately protested with great vehemence against this act of the British Government—he did not expect it—he did not conceive that any possible objection could be made to his residing in England quietly for the rest of his life.

No answer was returned by either Lord Keith or Sir George Cockburne. A British Officer who stood near him observed to him, that if he had not been sent to St. Helena, he would have been delivered up to the Emperor of Russia.

Buonaparte,—"Dieu me garde des Russes!" (God keep me from the Russians.) In making this reply he looked at General Bertrand, and shrugged up his shoulders.

Sir George Cockburne,—"At what hour to-morrow morning shall I come, General, and receive you on board the *Northumberland*?"

Buonaparte, with some surprise at being styled merely General—"At ten o'clock."

Bertrand, Madame Bertrand, Savary, Lallemand, Count and Countess Montholon were standing near Buonaparte.

Sir George Cockburne asked him if he wanted any thing more before they put to sea. Bertrand replied, 20 packs of cards, a backgammon and a domino table, and Madame Bertrand desired to have some necessary articles of furniture, which, it was said, should be furnished forthwith.

One of Buonaparte's Officers, the nephew of Josephine Beauharnois, his first wife, complained that faith had not been kept with the Emperor, who expected to reside with his suite in Great Britain.

Buonaparte asked Lord Keith's advice. His Lordship merely replied, that he had to obey the orders he had received from his Government. Buonaparte then desired another interview with his Lordship. Lord Keith declined it, alleging that it could not but be unsatisfactory—he had no discretion—his fate could not be altered.

An Officer who stood near him said—"You would have been taken if you had remained at Rochefort another hour, and sent off to Paris." Buonaparte turned his eye upon the speaker, but did not speak a word. He next addressed himself to Sir G. Cockburne, and asked several questions about St. Helena.

"Is there any hunting, or shooting there?—Where am I to reside?"

He then abruptly changed the subject, and burst into more invectives against the Government, to which no answer was returned.

Whether he had any idea of a writ of *Habeas Corpus* or no, we know not—but he was very solicitous to go ashore.

He then expressed some indignation at being styled General—saying "You have sent Ambassadors to me as a Sovereign Potentate—you have acknowledged me as First Consul."—He took a great deal of snuff whilst speaking.

After reminding him that the *Northumberland's* barge would come for him at ten on Monday morning, Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburne retired.

Early on Monday morning Sir George Cockburne went on board the *Bellerophon* to superintend the inspection of Buonaparte's baggage; it consisted of two services of plate, several articles in gold, a superb toilet of plate, books, beds, &c. They were all sent on board the *Northumberland* about eleven o'clock.

Buonaparte had brought with him from France about 40 servants, amongst whom were a groom, postilion, and lamplighter. Two-thirds of these were sent on board the *Eurotas*.

At half-past eleven o'clock, Lord Keith, in the barge of the *Tonnant*, went on board the *Bellerophon* to receive Buonaparte, and those who were to accompany him. Buonaparte, before their arrival and afterwards, addressed himself to Captain Maitland and the Officers of the *Bellerophon*. After descending the ladder into the barge, he pulled off his hat to them again. Lord Keith received in the barge the following personages:—

Buonaparte,
General Bertrand and Madame Bertrand, with their children,
Count and Countess Montholon and child,
Count Lascazas,
General Gorgaud;
Nine men and three women servants.

Buonaparte's Surgeon refused to accompany him: upon which the Surgeon of the *Bellerophon* offered to supply his place.

Buonaparte was this day dressed in a cocked hat, much worn, with a tri-coloured cockade; his coat was buttoned close round him—a plain green one with a red collar; he had three orders—two crosses, and a large silver star, with the inscription *Honneur & Patrie*; white breeches, silk stockings, gold buckles.

Savary and Lallemand were left behind in the *Bellerophon*.

Savary seemed in great dread of being given up to the French Government, repeatedly asserting that the honour of England would not allow him to be landed again on the shores of France.

About twelve o'clock the *Tonnant's* barge reached the *Northumberland*. Bertrand stepped first upon deck. Buonaparte next, mounting the side of the ship with the activity of a seaman. The Marines were drawn out and received him, but merely as a General, presenting arms to him. He pulled off his hat. As soon as he was upon deck, he said to Sir George Cockburne—"Je suis à vos ordres." He bowed to Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton, who were near the Admiral, and spoke to them a few words, to which they replied. To an Officer, he said, "Dans quel corps servez vous?" (In what corps do you serve?) The Officer replied, "in the Artillery." Buonaparte immediately rejoined—"Je sors de ce service moi-même—(I was originally in that service myself). After taking leave of the Officers who had accompanied him from the *Bellerophon*, and embracing the nephew of Josephine, who was not going to St. Helena, he went into the after-cabin, where, besides his principal companions, were assembled Lord Keith, Sir G. Cockburne, Lord Lowther, the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, &c.

Bertrand—"I never gave in my adhesion to Louis the 18th. It is therefore palpably unjust to proscribe me. However, I shall return in a year or two to superintend the education of my children."

Madame Bertrand appeared much distressed; said she was obliged to leave Paris in a hurry without clothes or any necessary. She had lived in the house now occupied by the Duke de Berri. She spoke most flatteringly of her husband—said the Emperor was too great a man to be depressed by circumstances, and concluded by expressing a wish for some Paris Papers.

Court Montholon spoke of the improvements made by Buonaparte in Paris; alluded to his bilious complaint, which required much exercise.

The Countess Montholon is a very interesting woman—she said little.

Bertrand asked what we should have done had we taken Buonaparte as a sea?

As we are doing now, was the reply.

Lord Keith took leave in the afternoon of Buonaparte, and returned on board the *Tonnant*.

Lord Lowther and the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton now entered into very earnest conversation with him, which continued for two hours. As he was very communicative, and seemed desirous of a very free conversation with these two accomplished young Noblemen, they availed themselves of the opportunity, and entered into a review of much of his conduct.

We understand that they asked him how he came to commit the impolicy of attacking Spain—the motives for the Berlin and Milan Decrees—the war against Russia—the refusal of the terms of peace offered him before the first capture of Paris, &c. To all these questions we hear he gave full answers, not avoiding, but rather encouraging the discussion.

We hope to be able to give the particulars, which ought to be known. They are materials for history.

At the expiration of two hours Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton took leave of them and went ashore.

His cabin in the *Northumberland* is fitted up with great elegance. His bed is peculiarly handsome, and the linen upon it very fine. His toilet is of silver.... Among other articles upon it is a magnificent snuff-box, upon which is embossed in gold an eagle with a

crown flying from Elba to the coast of France—the eagle just seeing the coast of France, and the respective distances are admirably executed.

The Valet de Chambres are particularly fine men. They and all about him always address him by the title of Emperor.

The *Bellerophon*, *Tonnant*, and *Eurotas* returned to Plymouth Sound last Tuesday. The *Northumberland* was lying too off Plymouth on Tuesday, though the wind was fair; but it is supposed she is waiting for the *Weymouth* store-ship, which was taking in stores, &c. and was to complete them by the next day.

PROTEST OF BONAPARTE.

"I solemnly protest in the face of God and man, against the violation of my most sacred rights, in disposing by force of my person and liberty. I came volutarily on board of the *Bellerophon*—I am not a prisoner—I am the guest of England.

"As soon as I put my foot on board the *Bellerophon*, I was at the fire-side of the British people. If the Government, in giving orders to the Capt. of the *Bellerophon* to receive me and my suite, meant only to draw me into an ambush, it has forfeited its honour and tarnished its flag.

"If this act shall be carried into execution, it will be in vain for the English to affect to talk to Europe of their good faith, of their laws and liberty. British faith will be lost in the hospitality of the *Bellerophon*.

"I appeal for this to History—it will say that an enemy, who for 20 years made war on the English people, went freely in his misfortune to seek an Asylum under its laws—what more shining proof could he give both of his esteem and of his confidence? But how did they reply in England to so much magnanimity? They pretended to hold out a hospitable hand to this enemy, and when he delivered himself up to their good faith, they immolated him.

"On board the *Bellerophon*, at sea, the 4th August, 1815.

"NAPOLEON."

From London Paper, Aug. 23.

It is stated that France is to pay 600,000,000 of Francs to the Allies and to leave the Northern and Eastern Fortresses in pledge—150,000 Allied Troops to remain in France till the last payment of the Contribution.

It is said a Marriage is in contemplation between the Prince of Orange and a Sister of the Emperor of Russia, and that the Prince is expected to take a journey to Petersburg in October, to celebrate the marriage.

22d AUGUST.

Several ships of the line were paid off in the middle of August.

PRIVATE LETTER.

"PARIS, AUG. 18.

"In compliance with your frequent requests that I would give you a correct sketch of the world as it goes here, I send you what I have best been able to authenticate of passing events. The state of degradation into which France is fallen is almost beyond belief; the King and his Ministers are obliged to endure daily, nay hourly, the bitterest humiliations from the Allied Sovereigns, their Ministers, and Generals. These seem agreed in one thing alone—to dictate to, not to treat with, Louis and his Ministers, and are agreed on no other single point. Yet the difference consists chiefly in the more or less spoliation of France, which each would turn to his own profit; thus Austria, feigning great concern for the security of Switzerland, would have a territory of about 50 leagues circumference round Basle, including the fortress of Huningen, added to that country. Prussia thinks Strasburg indispensable to the security of her new possessions on the Rhine. England, a new Belgic frontier, and to all these projects of dismemberment, if they do not take place, Alexander will be the only obstacle. In the mean time all parties keep the French Ministry in the most profound darkness with regard to their real intentions, while the King is equally ignorant of the meaning of his Allies or of his own Cabinet.—En attendant, the results of the discussions and disputes of the

Turn over.

Diplomatists, the Foreign Generals are not inactive. "*Defenda est Carthago*," is their motto, and all their measures are subservient to this principle. You may have read Ordonnances, &c. in some of the French Papers relating to the subsistence of the foreign troops, which may lead you to an erroneous supposition that living at free quarters is at end—*tout au contraire*, the soldiers indeed receive their rations regularly from the depots; but these they sell or throw away as not good enough, and help themselves to what they like better. Blucher and many of the Generals have tables kept for themselves and a large Staff. The English, in fact, are the only people, soldiers or officers, that pay for any thing; for this they are laughed at by their Allies.—There is not a common soldier in the Prussian army that has not more money than three-fourths of our officers. I heard one of them say yesterday—"On prend de l'argent, ici comme de la boue." It has been the policy of the Allies to spread their troops over the country. The Austrians and Prussians wherever they go carry devastation in their train. On their approach the inhabitants of the smaller villages fly into the woods, leaving every thing behind them except what little money they can carry away, and when, as it sometimes happens, the soldiers traverse the woods and find some of these wretches endeavouring to conceal themselves, they fire upon them and kill many. An officer who had witnessed Massena's retreat from Portugal, describes the horrors committed there as mercy to the desolation of Alsace, where he had travelled on the route of the Austrian troops. Those who do not understand the cards and hear the confederation styled Louis's Allies, stare at these things, yet the game is played without much finesse and not difficult of comprehension. It is not of French coinage but an Austrian Prince that surnamed, "*Louis l'inévitable*."

Your obedient servant,

A. M.

PARIS AUGUST 20.

The Mediatized Princes have protested against the new Act of Confederation of Germany under date of Vienna 14th June. They state that they find themselves cruelly disappointed in their just hope of seeing themselves re-established by this Act in the civil state in which they stood in 1805, in consequence of which they protest in their own name and in the name of their descendants before the Congress and the whole world, that they reserve their rights and privileges as they existed in 1805, fully and for ever.

From the Morning Chronicle, Aug. 25.

We are confidently assured that it is in contemplation to keep the army in France of 130,000 men, for a time, which is to be furnished at the rate of 30,000 men by England, Austria, Prussia and the minor States. Russia not meaning to join in this measure of precaution—that certain Fortresses are to be retained until the contributions shall be paid, and in the mean time the Allied Army be under the command of the Duke of Wellington and to be maintained by the French over and above the sum agreed on as indemnity for the past.

The private advices accompanying the the Brussels papers received yesterday are to the date of Tuesday last. They state that the new Constitution proposed for the Netherlands has given rise to opposition from two distinct parties; the one the Political Zealots, and the others the Religious Zealots. These two parties it is supposed will ultimately unite, and become a formidable band hostile to the project for the incorporation of the Low Countries under one Sovereign.

Price of Stocks, August 24.

3 Per cent. Red.	56½
3 Per cent. Consols.	56½
4 Per cent.	71½
India Bonds	3 dis.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

For Freight to London.

THE fast - sailing ship THE CATHERINE GRIFFITHS, Captain ROBERT KING, Commander, just arrived from England, of the burthen of 400 Tons.----She is ready to receive Cargo immediately----applications to be made to *Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co.*

BATAVIA, Dec. 19, 1815.